

# Morningside College Bulletin

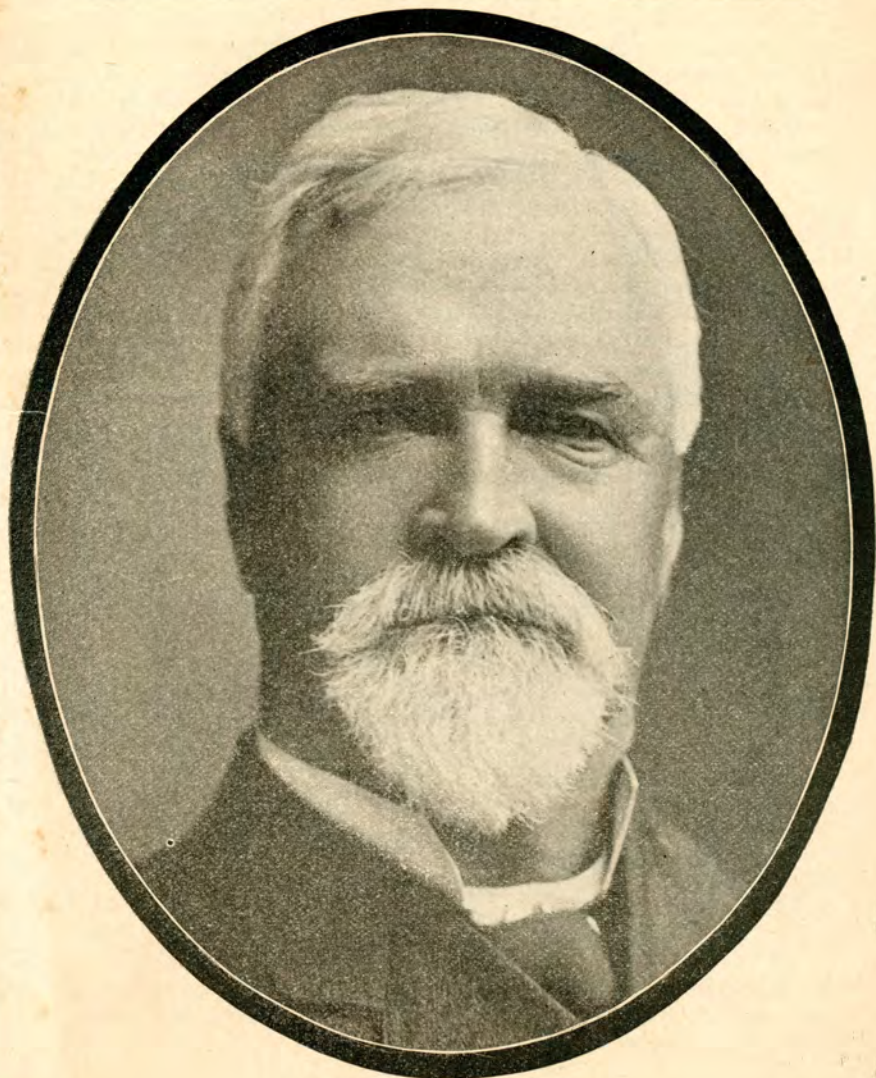
VOL. IX

NOVEMBER 1909

No. 3

Entered Dec. 30, 1901, at Sioux City, as second class matter, under act of Congress  
July 16, 1894.

Published Quarterly by Morningside College.



MR. JOHN METCALF

# IN MEMORIAM

---

Just after the last formal issue of this bulletin a year ago we were called to mourn the death of John Metcalf, vice-president of the Board of Trustees of Morningside College.

Mr. Metcalf was born in Yorkshire, England, in the early forties; came to America when seven years of age. His early business activities were in Dubuque, Iowa, and Galena, Illinois. For the last quarter of a century he resided in northwest Iowa in the city of Paullina. He was engaged mainly in the grain and banking business and because of his sterling character, splendid vision and reliable judgment he rapidly rose to a position as a prominent leader in commercial circles throughout this territory. He was possessed of a kindly heart which manifested itself in direct helpfulness and encouragement to many worthy causes and persons. He was a leading figure in the great achievements of Morningside College. During the entire presidency of Wilson Seeley Lewis not one of those marvelous successes could have been consummated unless he had nobly and strongly maintained the cause. Without his efficient sympathy and toil we cannot see how the buildings could have been erected, the grounds obtained, or the institution developed as has been done. How gratefully we remember his courage and generosity in the days of deepest distress and hardest struggle. When health failed and the end came near his affection gleamed forth upon every occasion. At the final meeting for Bishop Lewis a few weeks before Mr. Metcalf's death as he sat on the platform that October afternoon he seemed the most profoundly moved of any in that audience, as if, with prophetic instinct of the approaching change he realized this would be the last association of those two noble companions in heroic service.

The funeral services of our friend were held in his home town, Paulina, being conducted by the Vice President of the College. The music was furnished by the College Young Men's Quartette. The public schools of the city were adjourned and the entire community mourned the death of its chief citizen as that of a warm personal friend. His presence, counsel, leadership and inspiration we miss with keen sensibility of his worth, and we say with the great poet of the English speaking race,

"The stately ships,"—(the College working out its destiny.)

"The stately ships go on

To their haven under the hill,

But, oh, for the touch of a vanished hand

And the sound of a voice that is still."

His memory will linger lovingly while any one living now is connected with this college and the benefits of his substantial gifts will blossom and bear fruit as long as time shall last.

## THE MORNINGSIDE COLLEGE TRIUMPH.

(Reprinted from the Northwestern.)

On Friday, September 17, 1909, the morning mail brought a very commonplace letter to the college business office addressed simply to Morningside College, Sioux City, Ia., but within was found a draft for \$50,000 to the order of Morningside College and a brief accompanying letter from the General Educational Board of New York City. This is the last but most important item completing the story of a very remarkable campaign, which has resulted in adding \$200,000 to the endowment of Morningside College, making the total endowment of said institution now \$400,000. This recent effort is remarkable, not so much on account of the size of the gift just referred to, as on account of the accompanying circumstances and conditions.

Morningside College has been very rapidly passing through a successful period of foundation history. We first raised \$25,000 for purchase of the original campus of seventeen acres, including Music Hall, when our own Dr. W. S. Lewis, now Bishop to China, first came to us. By heroic effort the preachers of our conference provided for \$17,500 of this purchase price during their annual session at Ida Grove, Ia., September 1897. Three years later Main Hall was completed at a cost of \$110,000 including equipment. Within two additional years \$40,000 indebtedness had been raised, and, again, within three years Mr. Andrew Carnegie offered \$50,000 to start a proper endowment if friends of our college would provide \$150,000. His draft finally arrived April 20, '06.

Eight months later the General Educational Board of New York City, after two years' careful study of the colleges of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, offered \$50,000 to Morningside for endowment, providing friends of said college raised \$150,000 for endowment and paid all debts including payment of property interests to the amount of \$40,000. In all it meant the raising of approximately \$270,000. Only six colleges out of the three states above mentioned received similar recognition. The offer was a great encouragement, but the task imposed seemed gigantic if not impossible: Men with less faith and vision than a Bishop Lewis would have given up in despair, but instead he took time to think and gather courage.

The offer came January 22, 1907. By July following he was ready with his program. Preparations were gradually made for a grand rally on the college campus Saturday noon of conference week, September, 1907. Field Secretary Walter Torbet gave valuable assistance in the detail of this preparation. When the hour arrived 1,250 representatives, laymen, and friends were seated simultaneously at banquet tables under a great tent. After-dinner speeches followed and friends present announced gifts and Church pledges to the amount of \$62,000. This was a most opportune stroke.

Discouragement soon followed. Mr. Torbet accepted the pastorate at Algona. Thirty days later the disastrous financial flurry of November, 1907, was upon the country. The hopes and plans of Dr. Lewis were disorganized. Sick and discouraged, he and Mrs. Lewis retired to the South for a much needed six weeks' rest. Even after returning in January the great leader was unable to reorganize his shattered plans save to gather perhaps \$5,000 in smaller gifts previous to his election as Bishop in May, 1908. Soon after the general situation began to improve. In November, 1907, Rev. F. D. Empey was taken from the pastorate of Sergeant Bluff, Ia., and appointed field secretary. In spite of forbidding financial conditions every doubtful Church pledge was being gradually made good, doubled or multiplied. By March, 1908, the detail work was yielding \$1000 per week in new subscriptions and this condition continued. During the summer months perhaps \$25,000 was added to the general list through the detail work of Bishop Lewis and the field secretary. But again a testing time was present. Little more than \$100,000 had actually been listed. One year and a half had passed. Little more than a year remained to work out the proposition and within a few months Bishop Lewis must sail for China. Without heavy giving somewhere there was no hope for final success.

At this juncture Mr. C. W. Payne of West Side, Ia., quietly assured Bishop Lewis that should he increase his \$10,000 gift by the addition of \$64,000 business interests would not be ruined by him. Dr. E. C. Heilman of Ida Grove, Ia., also gave assurance that \$15,000 might be added to his \$5,000 if absolutely necessary. With this encouragement four districts in Northwest Iowa Conference pledged subscriptions to the amount of \$10,000 per district. Loyal co-operation of the district superintendents and pastors was cheerfully given. Thus by June, 1909, the field secretary was able to make report before the annual meeting of the board of trustees showing that about \$38,000 was yet needed. From that time forward friends rapidly came to the help of the school and when the central committee met August 30, 1909, they found that Morningside College was in a position to close up necessary business details and claim the promised gift of \$50,000 from the General Educational Board of New York City.

Among the families deserving special mention because of the liberality of the response to this great call may be mentioned Payne, Metcalf, Heilman, Jones, Everts, and several others whose names we are not at liberty to mention. J. J. Hill's gift of \$10,000 during the last week of August was very greatly appreciated, much to the credit of Rev. W. T. MacDonald who secured it. Many loyal families gave \$1,000 with large sacrifice, and many more gave \$50, \$100, or \$500 with even greater proportionate sacrifice. But loyal workers were as necessary as loyal givers and these were not lacking. In this connection much credit is due the district superintendents and faithful pastors, also Dr. J. B. Trimble, who gave most valuable incidental help and advisory service. Hon. E. C. Stevenson of Rockwell City gave valuable platform service on the Ida

Grove District, But, aside from those already mentioned, the field secretary received constant sacrificing help and counsel from Secretary Lockin; O. W. Towner, president of the board of trustees; Dr. Robert Smylie; and from all members of the central committee—indeed from many friends on every hand.

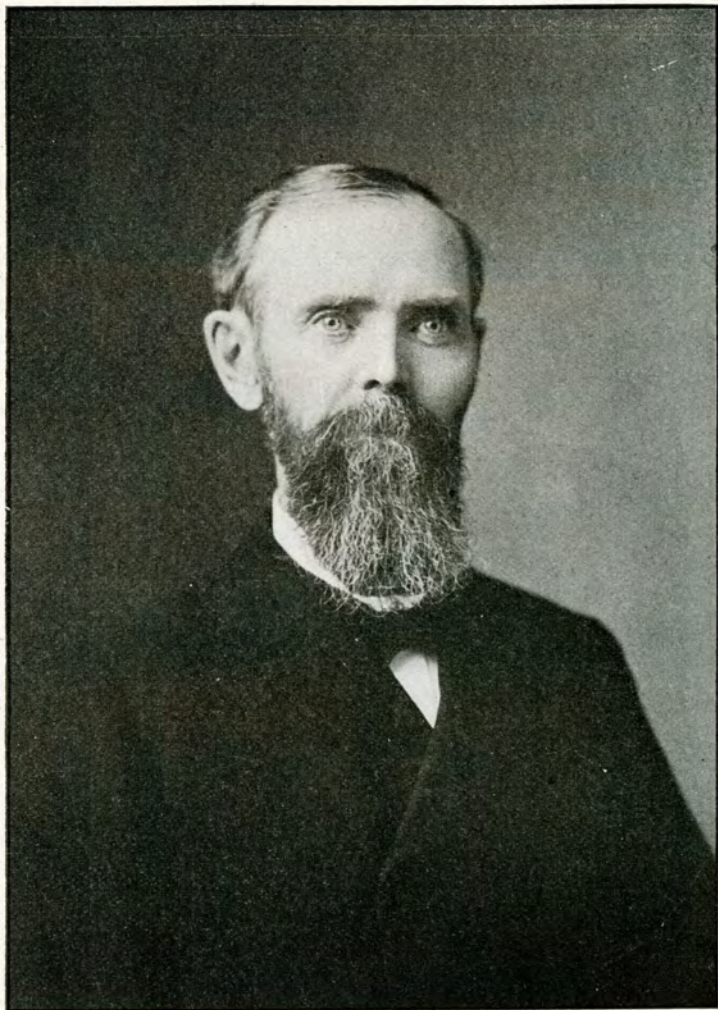
This happy consummation establishes Morningside College as one of the three institutions among the twenty-odd colleges of Iowa thus recognized by the General Educational Board. Official report in the Independent of August, 1908, shows that only forty colleges in the United States among all denominations had received similar recognition up to that date. This educational commission expresses greatest appreciation of the opportunities of Morningside, asserting that this field represents one of the greatest educational possibilities to be found between Chicago and the Pacific Coast states. Thus, financially, the work of half a century has been accomplished within twelve years, and thus the morning dawns for a greater Morningside.



C. W. PAYNE, ESQ.

Many persons had a commendable share in the noble victory of the great financial campaign just closed. It was at no time considered that this enterprise might fail, yet such a possibility would have been a disaster too fearful to contemplate. If Morningside was to become a strong, permanent college the incubus of debt must have been removed. If she was to rise above the merest mediocrity the endowment must be doubled. One man to whom main credit must forever be given is Mr. C. W. Payne, of West Side, Iowa, Vice President of our Board of Trustees. His clear vision, earnest sympathy and efficient generosity saved Morningside

College from a possible catastrophe, and saved her to an unparalleled opportunity of future growth and service. Not only the students who are now here but also those who in time to come may attend this institution and even all of the circles which will be influenced for better by their heightened culture, ennobled character and greater power, will be indebted to this noble man who **saved the day in the greatest crisis of her history.**



**REV. J. B. TRIMBLE, D. D.**

Dr. J. B. Trimble is the first graduate of Morningside College not only as regards time but also in achievement and distinguished service. In the most quiet way possible he has assisted in the great financial campaign just successfully closed in behalf of his Alma Mater.

## WHY DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGE SHOULD BE.

(By courtesy of the Omaha World Herald.)

### President Freeman of Morningside Tells of Advantages of That Brand of Education. Contends It Is Institution Affording Freest Investigation and Stimulus to Industry.

What is a college for? It stands between the secondary school and the university. It is neither. The academy is supposed to give to the student possession of the rudiments. Then the university is established to train professionally and technically.

In college, the man ought to find himself. He enters it hardly knowing what his latent abilities are, or what his life work ought to be. The college does not aim to fit him to make a living; it gives him the foundation upon which he can build for the making of a life. Here he is introduced to the world of philosophy, literature, the pure sciences and the languages; he deals with subjects that may not be directly practical in his after work in life.

It is apparent then, that the college should appeal to the whole man. The technical school does not have to do this, it touches but one point. The university attempts to produce the specialist. But the college must give physical development, mental agility, self control, a moral balance and worthy ideals for personal life as well as adequate vision of the need and possibilities of humanity.

With this idea of the college purpose before us, we are ready to ask: Is an institution pervaded by the Christian spirit and under the control of men who lay supreme emphasis upon moral character suited to produce such results?

Does the fact that an institution was founded by a religious denomination and is largely supported by gifts from people affiliated with that denomination and naturally having in its board of management a majority in sympathy with the religious tenets of that denomination, unfit to do this work of enthusing, awakening, developing, evolving, inspiring?

I am convinced that instead of being incapacitated for doing this work in the most effective manner, by the presence of a religious spirit, any institution lacking this high moral ideal cannot do the work of the real college.

At this point we must always keep in mind the chief product of the real college. Mere scholarship, the sharpened intellect, is not the main product of the college. He has not gotten the best of his college course, necessarily, who has shown the greatest proficiency in his studies and has won the honors of the class room. Manhood is the goal toward which we

should always be looking. He has gotten the best from his college course who has received the largest contribution to the sum total of those qualities which make for big, strong, well-balanced manhood. Now manhood has a moral quality. That is an absolute essential. Shall it then be ignored in the plastic age? We think there will be but one answer to this question.

However, there will be a diversity of answers to the question of method. Institutions have undertaken to solve the problem by introducing courses in ethics and moral philosophy. It has been contended that the state institution ought to provide a limited course in the study of the Bible. But are we not, in suggesting such methods, failing to recognize the fact that the most permanent and far reaching moral training is not given through class-room instruction, but by the moral quality of the teacher?

A man may teach mathematics, geology or chemistry in such a manner and with such spirit as to convey to his students larger moral inspiration and profounder respect for ethical values, than another man might produce by teaching the life of Christ. It is the "atmosphere" created by the personality of the teacher and the whole drift and ideal of the institution that makes the permanent impression. Here is the secret of the larger moral quality of the denominational institution. By the very conditions under which it is founded and supported it is able to place a larger emphasis upon the personality of its teachers than any other type of institution. While denominational prejudices are eliminated and no sectarian tests allowed, either in teacher or pupil, no man should be admitted to the faculty of a Christian college who does not in life and personality bring to his students a larger vision of the highest moral life. I think, without any question, that we find in the motive of the Christian teacher a larger earnestness and a deeper devotion to his profession than is the case with others. He is not doing his work as a stepping stone to some other position; he is working under the impulse of a holy enthusiasm, the compulsion of the inner life, the vision splendid. You will never find him talking like a pitiable hireling of the littleness and narrowness of the classroom, and longing for some greater sphere of life. He remembers Socrates, Alcuin, Arnold, Froebel, Horace Mann and Mark Hopkins and counts it the highest honor to have even the humblest place with these who put the stamp of their consecrated personalities upon the generations.

The teaching of ethics without the religious sanction is of doubtful value in character building. There is the widest distinction between a system of ethics based on utilitarian considerations and one having religious foundation. The one impresses the student as probably sane deductions from the processes of social evolution. The other finds his warrant in the nature of God. Fortunate, indeed, is the young man who sees that the laws of Christian ethics have as permanent authority as the laws governing seed time and harvest. Is any duty more vital than that of saturating the soul of youth with this conception? The welfare of the



nation hangs in the balance. Goethe says, "The destiny of any nation at any given time depends on the opinions of its young men who are under twenty-five years of age." Then it is certain that the years in college are most significant, not only for personal, but for national life.

We are confident that, more and more, thoughtful parents are being influenced by these considerations in selecting colleges for their children. They do not neglect to inquire for the libraries, laboratories, specialists, physical equipment and general reputation of the institution, but they are also asking, "What about the moral atmosphere"—will my child find loyalty to the highest and holiest moral ideas and popular trend; or will he be where the loose and frivolous notions of life are dominant and where the really earnest man is counted a "freak"? A tent by the seashore is preferable to a palace in the plague district.

We are told that the denominational college cannot have that academic freedom which the age demands. We insist that this criticism is without just foundation. We find no ground for such contention as we examine the spirit and lifework of the alumni of our denominational schools. They are found in our best institutions of learning, and filling important chairs and doing it with a breadth and catholicity that speaks well for their training. We find them at the forefront in current discussions on problems social, political and theological. Their attitude is judicial, frank, stimulating to honest inquiry.

Are these facts significant?

"Eight of the nine justices of the supreme court of the United States are college men; seven of the eight are from denominational colleges.

Eighteen out of twenty-six presidents of the United States were college men; sixteen of the eighteen were from denominational colleges.

Eighteen of the twenty-six recognized masters in American letters are college bred; seventeen of the eighteen were from denominational colleges.

Of the members of congress of 1905 receiving college education, who were prominent enough to be mentioned in "Who is Who," two-thirds are graduates of denominational colleges.

In the denominational college we find students of all creeds and of no creeds; teachers are selected without reference to their ecclesiastical affiliations. The only peculiar test to which they are submitted is that of moral quality and ethical ideas.

Where is the institution that would for a moment tolerate a professor whose teaching was colored by some denominational peculiarity or sectarian notion? We do not hesitate to claim every advantage intellectually, perfect academic freedom, and the highest educational standards for our denominational schools, and in addition to this an earnest attempt to have the atmosphere favorable to the development, in the student, of a profound respect for and loyalty to those ethical standards which have borne the test of the centuries.

It is too late in the day to assert that the church in its spirit is hostile to the best intellectual culture. From the days of the founding of Harvard college in 1636 by a clergyman and of Yale college a little later by another clergyman to the present day, the church has been sponsor for those educational movements which have given us the best in American scholarships.

The history of that form of government under which the Christian college is operated is significant. When our fathers decided that they did not care for that paternal relation of the state to educational institutions, which we find in Germany, or the narrow ecclesiastical system prevalent in England they found it necessary to get a body of responsible men behind an educational movement, and the church, a denomination, became the logical force to which they could look for support.

Instead of being an indication of narrowness and academic slavery, the denomination is, in itself, an assertion of freedom. In this day at least, we not only insist upon thinking for ourselves, but most reverently we do respect others in the exercise of the same right.

If this has not always been characteristic of our ecclesiastical life it may be said that the same criticism could be passed upon the state, and it is doubtful today whether the president, or the head of the department of economics of a state institution, would find himself with as large liberty in giving expression to his economic convictions as the occupant of a corresponding chair in a denominational college. Is it not quite certain that a professor in one of our state universities who should presume to give utterance to political or economic convictions contrary to the convictions of the majority sentiment in the state, would find difficulty in procuring liberal donations from the legislature, as well as a limited tenure of office for himself?

The truth is the goal toward which we strive. To faculty and student absolute liberty is granted. New visions are always welcome. Dogmatism whether of belief or unbelief is unendurable.

We contend, then, that the institution affording opportunity for freest investigation and giving strongest stimulus to intellectual industry, creating taste for the noblest standards, all saturated with the truest moral ideals, is the institution worthy of the support of the men and women of America who ask for the best for themselves and for their children. All this is found at its best in the denominational colleges.

LUTHER FREEMAN,

President Morningside College, Sioux City.

## MEETING OF TRUSTEES.

The trustees were called to meet in Sioux City October 21. Matters of interest came before them for their consideration. This body of men has bravely and patiently faced the large problems that have confronted us in the past, and is still ready to assume burdens and lead on in the expansion of our work as may seem providential. Arrangements were made to secure Renaissance hall as the permanent property of the college. Up to this time it has been held by friends of the institution, but it seemed best now to assume it and take it into our hands, that we may make arrangements for its development as quickly as possible. A committee was appointed to consider the advisability of erecting some dormitories. The growth of the college seems to make this essential. We can hardly expect to get on much longer without some provision of this sort. Many parents object to sending their children here to us unless we can guarantee a larger oversight than is possible under present conditions. A strong committee was raised to look into the matter and will report at a later date.

## A FIRST-CLASS GYMNASIUM.

With every semester there is an increasing demand for a gymnasium. We are set to the development of the whole life of our students. While we are making strenuous efforts to care for their intellectual and religious welfare, we are not making provision that we ought for their physical development. During the fall when the weather is fair and outdoor games are practicable, when long tramps may be taken over the country, the problem is not so serious, but as soon as the winter comes on and we are shut in, we face a very serious problem. We cannot have the best scholarship nor the best grade of morals when we have no opportunity for physical development. Morningside must have a gymnasium. It must be adequate to our needs, fitted with modern apparatus under competent direction, so that students coming here will be built up physically and sent to their homes stronger than when they came. There are some people in Northwest Iowa to whom a measure of wealth has been given, who could make their names immortal and confer inestimable benefit on the generations to come by making possible the equipment so essential to our work.

## COLLEGE DAY, 1909.

Sunday, November 28th, has been agreed upon by the Conference Authorities and the College Representatives as College Day for 1909. This is following the usual custom of presenting the interests of the College and receiving the annual educational collection on the last Sabbath of November. The time is fitting in every way. It is the day nearest

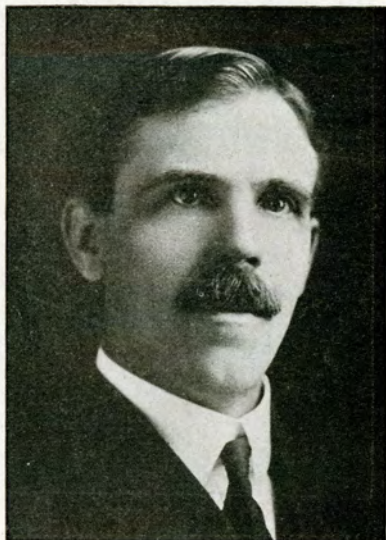
**Thanksgiving.** This year the prosperity which has abounded in the patronizing territory has splendidly continued. The College has been able, not only to realize advances in the way of permanent financial foundation, but it is also fulfilling in an unexpected degree its mission of serving an ever-increasing number of promising students. During the recent years this growth has been steady—even unparalleled. The academic year has opened with the best increase in the strongest courses of any college in Iowa. While the endowment funds secured have assured the future of the institution they will not have been invested a sufficient length of time to secure appreciable interest and returns available for this year's expenses. This fact and the absolute necessity of increasing the expenses to care for the added number and also to meet pressing needs by way of repairs and urgent improvements, develops a situation in which large and immediate response to the appeal for the educational collection is exceedingly imperative. The Conference in its unanimous request emphasized its conviction as to the continuation and, if possible, enlargement of this fund. Bishop Lewis calls attention to it with an earnest appeal to all that we receive this year the aid from the Conference which is demanded by the needs growing correspondingly with the general advance of the school.

**Let every pastor and congregation remember College Day, November 28th, 1909, facing in serious earnestness a great problem of the Kingdom.**

### **ANNUAL SCHOLARSHIPS.**

One purpose for which Morningside stands, we all recognize, is to provide an opportunity for young men and women of limited means to secure an education that will fit them for broad usefulness in life. This means that we have every semester a number of young people coming to us who are unable to meet even the small charge of tuition that we make. Among these are some of our brightest young people, the kind we may reasonably expect to hear from in the days to come if they can be given some assistance now. But, of course, this means that we have to provide teachers and care for buildings and current expenses without receiving anything from them. We have not sufficient resources to enable us to do this in as large a number of cases as we should like or as necessity demands. Thus here is a chance for people who cannot give large sums, but who would like to do something definite and of the very greatest value for the young people of this section. The annual gift of \$50 will furnish a scholarship that would enable a student to receive instruction in Morningside for one year without the charge for tuition. We believe there are a great many people in our patronizing territory who would be willing to pay this small amount from year to year in order to make this possible. We solicit correspondence with any who would be willing to respond to this appeal.

## NEWLY ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY



PROFESSOR HAROLD STILES, PH. D.

Dr. Stiles took his Ph. D. at Kenyon College in 1896. After spending six years as high school principal in his native state, Ohio, he entered Harvard University, received his A. B. in 1903 and his A. M. in 1904. In 1903 and 1904 he held the Harvard University Scholarship in Physics and was also a student in the summer school in Columbia University in 1904. From 1904 to 1907 Dr. Stiles was director of Physics in Evanston Academy and became fellow in Physics in Northwestern University, receiving his Ph. D. in 1909. He is a member of the American Physical Society and also the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Stiles' work is showing that his exceptional opportunities have been well utilized. The department of Physics under his management will rapidly increase in efficiency. His experience also well qualifies him for the supervision of the Academy of which he is principal.



**PROF. HERBERT LEROY ENO.**

Mr. Eno is a native of Iowa. In 1902, Mr. Eno received degree of Ph. B. from Cornell and immediately went to Europe for some months of travel. For a year he taught in the high school in his home town of Newell and then went to Cumnocks School of Oratory in Chicago from which he graduated in 1907. In this he was following out the bent of his life up to this time, for from the beginning of his scholastic career he had manifested a deep interest and unusual adaption to the work of public speaking. For two years he has been in charge of public speaking in the University Preparatory School at Tonkawa, Oklahoma. Not only as a teacher but as a reciter, Mr. Eno has been successful and is deservedly popular.



**MR. JASON MOORE.**

Jason Moore, who has been elected Director of the Conservatory of Music, comes direct to Morningside from Europe, where he has been active in musical circles in Berlin and Paris for the last three years. Mr. Moore has been at the head of the music in the "Amerikanische Kirche" in Berlin and was also for a time acting organist in the Rue de Berri church in Paris.

While in Europe Mr. Moore pursued a thorough course of study in the lines of pipe organ, piano, and singing, and did extensive newspaper correspondence as critic of the "Musical America," the leading New York musical weekly. In connection with journalistic work Mr. Moore

made a five weeks tour of Europe studying musical conditions and the opera through Southern Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Southern France. This was in the early spring of nineteen hundred and seven. Since then he has travelled every summer during his sojourn abroad through different countries to broaden his musical and general education.

Mr. Moore has had the benefit of association and tutorage with such world renowned teachers as Monsieur Alexandre Guilmant, Organist du Trocadero; Monsieur Charles Marie Widor, Organist du Saint Sulpice in Paris, France; Koniglichin Professor Franz Grunicke, Organist and teacher in the Klindworth-Schwarvenka Konservatorium in Berlin; Herr Richard Burmeister, Concert Pianist and pupil of Franz Liszt; Madame Varette Stepanof, Pianist and Vorbereiter for Theodore Leschetizky; Mrs. Grace MacKenzie-Wood, Singing Teacher and disciple of Della Sedie; Edgar Stillman Kelley, composer and theorist of Berlin.

Mr. Moore first began the serious study of music as a profession when he entered Albion College of Michigan in 1900. From 1900 to 1906 he did public church work as organist and choral director and taught privately. In June, 1906, he left for Europe and returned this summer to take up the work at Morningside. His specialties are the pipe organ and singing, and Choral Conducting.

**DOUGLAS FORD ROBBINS, A. B.**

Mr. Robbins is a graduate of Morningside College, having received his degree in 1907. For two years he was pastor in the Northwest Iowa Conference of which he is a member. His work as assistant in the Biological laboratory is meeting with commendation on the part of students and teachers.



**JENNIE BAIRD BRIDENBAUGH, A. B.**

Miss Jennie Baird Bridenbaugh is a graduate of the Nebraska State Normal School. After teaching for several years in the Nebraska high schools she entered Morningside and completed the full course and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of last June. She is doing excellent work as instructor of Mathematics and for her a successful career is confidently expected.





**GRACE J. MARTIN, INSTRUCTOR IN ELOCUTION.**

Miss Grace J. Martin who begins this year her work as instructor in the Department of Public Speaking received her academic training at Huron College, South Dakota, and her professional work in the Cumnock School of Oratory, Northwestern University from which she graduated last June. Her work is opening in a manner most satisfactory both to her pupils and the institution.



**MISS LUELLA ANDERSON, INSTRUCTOR IN VIOLIN.**

Miss Anderson holds a teacher's certificate from the American Conservatory of Music, Chicago, having studied under Herbert Butler in violin and Adolf Weidig in harmony. For two years she has been teaching and has won for herself a host of admirers in musical circles.



**MISS EDNA FREAR.**

Miss Frear completed her course at the high school in Sloan in 1903, and then was a student in Morningside College in literary and musical courses for three years. For two and one-half years she studied under Ernesto Consolo, Italian pianist, and in 1909 graduated from the Chicago Musical College. Miss Frear has had considerable experience, having devoted herself assiduously to private classes during her summer vacation for the last six years. She is proving herself a distinct addition to our faculty.

## BISHOP LEWIS' RETURN.

We are glad to announce that Bishop Lewis is soon to set his face toward the home land. He has been doing marvelous work in the Orient, but it seems best for him to come home for a little time to get in touch with certain conditions, and then go back to carry on his work for the remainder of the quadrennium. This announcement of his coming is most welcome news to the great host of men and women who came to love him so devotedly during the years of his service in Morningside. We are not able at the present moment to state the exact date of his arrival, nor do we know his precise plans, but we are very sure that he will not be long in finding his way to Morningside after he arrives in America.

## PROMISING ALUMNUS RECOGNIZED.

Mr. Ralph Emerson Heilman, '06, has been appointed to the Tappan Scholarship in the Graduate College of Harvard University. Morningside takes commendable pride in the achievements of one of her favorite sons. After his graduation here he went to the Northwestern University and secured there the degree of Master of Arts in one year. He also won during that year the Harris prize for the best essay on practical economic questions. He also led the Northwestern debating team against the one which represented the Chicago University that year. Judges from the Supreme Courts of Iowa, Illinois and Indiana passed upon the debate. All three votes were given for Northwestern and it was conceded by all that the chief credit was due to Heilman. Mr. Heilman has had extraordinary success in the Y. M. C. A. secretaryship in the Northwestern University and in the pastorate in Sioux City. His friends are not at all surprised that Harvard immediately recognized in him a young man of achievement and promise. He has entered upon a course leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

## THE GROWTH OF THE COLLEGE.

	'00-1	'01-2	'02-3	'03-4	'04-5	'05-6	'06-7	'07-8	'08-9
Graduates.....	2	2	6	6	4	3	3	5	2
Seniors.....	8	11	14	12	27	19	32	17	25
Juniors.....	10	14	9	31	20	26	13	20	23
Sophomores.....	15	10	36	36	35	22	32	38	62
Freshmen.....	23	43	46	64	49	47	63	82	105
Specials.....	5	16	7	18	6	27	12	12	6
	63	96	118	167	141	144	155	174	223

These figures are taken from the statistical summaries published in the catalogue. They are made up at the beginning of the second semester each year and they represent the growth of the college for nine years. They show an increase from 63 students to 223.

	'05-6	'06-7	'07-8	'08-9	'09-10
Graduates.....	..	2	6	..	2
Seniors.....	11	21	14	19	25
Juniors.....	18	21	19	22	27
Sophomores.....	26	29	33	59	64
Freshmen.....	38	50	80	96	122
Specials.....	5	9	9	3	21
	98	132	161	199	261

These figures represent the number of students enrolled at the middle of the first semester in each of the years named. They represent the growth of the college during the past five years. The growth from 1907-8 to 1909-10 is especially noteworthy, from 161 to 261. From 1900-1 to 1907-8 the growth was from 63 to 161. **During six years the growth was no greater than during the last two years.** We would therefore seem to be warranted in concluding that the College is just now entering upon a period of very rapid growth. The growth of the Freshman class is also interesting. With 59 Freshmen in 1906-7 we can compare our 143 Freshmen in 1909-10. Our other college classes begin to show the effect of the larger entering classes.

#### The Academy 1900-1908

1900-1	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	'09-'10
187	213	214	183	200	202	203	191	205	171

#### The Normal Course, 1900-1908

65	56	48	47	56	61	62	44	46	40
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

#### The Conservatory of Music.

153	151	127	139	134	154	115	157	143	130
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

#### The Summer School.

139	141	155	201	304	273	176	207
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

These statistics confirm the conclusion drawn from the figures given above. The other departments remain about stationary or are slightly declining. The College is the growing part of the institution. Statistics support the opinion of those who believe that our central task at Morningside is to build a well equipped college. They reinforce the statement of Bishop Lewis, so often expressed, that our business at Morningside is to make a college.

#### PERKINS' SCHOLARSHIPS.

Mrs. Edith F. Perkins, Burlington, Iowa, has recently given to Harvard College, the sum of \$30,000 for the establishment of scholarships, in memory of her husband. One is to provide \$300 annually to residents of Des Moines county, who are graduates of Burlington High School, and two under-graduate scholarships of \$300 each to be offered annually to students from Iowa High Schools, and one graduate scholarship of \$300 to be offered each year to a graduate of an Iowa College in any of the graduate or professional departments.

# MORNINGSIDE

---

(Dedicated to WILSON SEELY LEWIS, President Morningside College,  
1897-1908.)

(Words by S. O. Rorem, '09.)

## I.

Pride of the Sioux! our college days  
Shall ring with songs of eulogy;  
But years nor distance far can still  
Our songs, our hopes, our thoughts of thee.  
Cherished Abode! our hearts grow strong  
For thy parental guidance cheers;  
How patient thou through gloom and song,  
Kind, true, and watchful through the years.

## II.

Though distant clime show more display,  
And lofty place more justly claim,  
Here shall our favor rest for aye;  
Nor do we envy other's name.  
Firm on Missouri's verdured strand  
We face the brilliant, rising sun—  
How glad we watch it mounting high,  
Swift towards the zenith, just begun.

## III.

Hail Morningside! Dear Morningside!  
Our passion grows with gliding years.  
The memories of days gone by  
Will blend thy name with longing tears.  
We swear a vow before thee now;  
Our thoughts in life with thee abide,  
And from our hearts shall ever flow  
A song, a cheer for Morningside!

NOTE—The above was copyrighted with the beautiful music written by Frederic Curtis Butterfield in 1908. Copies may be obtained of R. H. Darling, at the College Book Store.

## NEWS AND NOTES.

The Ionians and the Pierias, the two new college societies, organized last year, formally opened their new hall to the public on the evening of October 12. It is the hall in the south-west corner on third floor of the main building.

Harry Staples, '07, is in charge of the chemistry department of the Sioux City High School this year.

The inter-society debate between the Othonians and Philomathions was held on the evening of October 28. The Othonians won on the affirmative of the question, "Resolved, That the Distribution of Powers Between the Federal and State Governments Should be Adjusted in the Direction of Centralization."

Professor H. G. Campbell delivered an address on the subject of "Are Our Colleges Meeting Their Responsibility in Respect to Moral Training?" before the college section of the State Teachers' Association held in Des Moines, November 4 to 6.

According to a new plan recently recommended by the faculty all social events of a general nature will, hereafter, be held on Friday evenings. The Christian Association meetings will come on Wednesday evenings.

Mr. H. S. Hamilton, a senior in the college who is majoring in Sociology, has prepared a directory of the charitable, philanthropic, and corrective agencies in Sioux City. The directory is being printed by the college.

A new order of Chapel services has been adopted this year as follows: The Doxology, The Gloria, Responsive Reading, Scripture lesson, Prayer, Hymn, Announcements.

On September 28, Dean S. L. Chandler delivered his lecture on Tennyson at Centerdale, Iowa.

Mr. Edwin M. Brown, '09, is secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at the University of Oregon.

At the chapel services on Friday, September 17, memorial services were held for Nicholas Kallemeyn and Merle Chamberlain two last year students who died suddenly during the summer.

Dean S. L. Chandler addressed the City Federation of Women's clubs at their October meeting. Later in the year Miss Helen I. Loveland and Prof. F. H. Garver will each address the Federation.

President Freeman, Prof. H. G. Campbell and Prof. F. H. Garver addressed the County Sunday School Convention held in Grace M. E. church, Morningside, on October 2 and 3.

Mr. Frank Vincent DuBois, '06, after two years in the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania and one year of teaching in a high school in that State, has entered the Law School of the University of Chicago.

Mr. Alvah L. Miller, '09, has been chosen student secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for the Colleges of North Dakota. His headquarters are at Fargo.

# MORNINGSIDE COLLEGE SUMMER SCHOOL

FOR 1910

**The Ninth Summer Term.** The ninth session of the Summer School will begin Monday, June 20, 1910, and continue six weeks.

**The Attendance.** More than 200 students attended the Summer Session in 1909. This testifies to the efficiency of the work, and shows that the Summer Term is meeting the needs of teachers and others who wish to review for an examination or do advanced work.

**The New State Law.** Under this new law it is universally conceded that many teachers must either increase their qualifications or drop behind in the work. Many will want a careful review; others will desire a thorough mastery of some more difficult subjects before facing the new examinations. The Summer School offers the desired opportunity.

**Courses for Teachers.** Courses especially for teachers will be given as follows:

1. In all subjects required for Certificate to teach, also for the regular State Certificate.
2. In Primary Methods and Construction and all other subjects required for Primary State Certificate.
3. Professional Courses in School Management, Child Study, and in the History and Philosophy of Education.
4. For high school teachers who wish to do advanced work in the subjects they teach. Frequent conferences will be held on the best methods of teaching the various high school branches.

**College and Academy Courses.** These will be offered in many departments and will afford opportunity to do College work for a degree to those who cannot be in college during the regular year.

**Credit Courses.** The Summer Term is a regular part of the College year. Credits are given for all advanced work that is satisfactorily done. In this way students may finish subjects and have the credits count toward the normal diploma, or a college degree.

**Why Not?** Why not do your summer school work with a standard college where your work from summer to summer will lead up to the finishing of a definite course?

Specialy conducted excursions to places of interest in and about Sioux City.

The Regular Announcement giving full information regarding the Summer School will be issued about April 1st, 1910. For this and any other information write

SIDNEY L. CHANDLER,

Sioux City, Iowa.